

We have received no news of interest from Texas or Mexico, since our last publication. Those whose "cry is still for war," had better turn their faces toward the mormon settlements. There is more prospect for war there than in Texas.

We call the attention of parents and guardians to the advertisement in another column of the "UNION ACADEMY." They may rely on having proper attention paid to all pupils placed under the instruction of Mr. DAVIS.

We are indebted to a friend in Philadelphia, for a copy of "Wilmer and Smith's European Times," of a late date. We find no news of importance in it. It contains, however, a copy of the British Tariff, which we are glad to get hold of.

BEVERLY ALLEN, Esq., a leading member of the St. Louis Bar, died at New York on the 12th inst. He had been on a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health, and was on his return home.

#### MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties between the mormons and old settlers, alluded to in our last, are not yet settled. The anti-mormons, in order to drive the mormons out of their settlements, burned their houses; they were first notified to leave, and time given them to remove all their effects, after which their houses were fired. Some hundred houses have been destroyed in this way. No violence was offered to their persons. This produced great excitement, and the contending parties collected together for the purpose of more effectually carrying out their plans on the one hand, and defence on the other. The Sheriff of Hancock county, who is a mormon, leads the mormon party, and Col. Levi Williams the anti-mormons. No regular engagement has yet taken place. Several anti-mormons have been killed. The mormons submitted a compromise, asking for time to dispose of their property, and promising to leave the county next spring. This was rejected by the old settlers, because it was couched in offensive language.

At the latest accounts, the Sheriff and his mormon posse had possession of the field, the leaders of the anti-mormon party having crossed the river for safety.

Both parties professed to expect assistance from their friends in the adjoining counties, and should their expectations be realized, there yet may be bloody work.

The Sheriff has issued several proclamations, stating the position of affairs, and commanding those engaged in persecuting the Saints to cease their operations, under penalty of being "put to the sword."

There is an alarming state of excitement, and news from that quarter will be looked for with great anxiety.

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.—The last Philadelphia Gazette gives the following painful intelligence:

We have the painful duty to announce the death of Judge Story, L. L. D., one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court, and a professor of law in Harvard University. He expired at his residence in Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, at a quarter before nine o'clock. His pulse ceased to beat, and his hands were cold before 8 p. m. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Leake in Boston, in 1843. Judge Story was 65 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and was appointed to the United States Court by Mr. Madison in 1812. He has filled a high office in the judicial service of his country, and a higher station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled.

TOBACCO.—We are gratified to hear, from all parts of our country, of the great and unusual success of our farmers in cutting and housing their tobacco. The cutting season fully opened on Monday of last week, and since that time the weather could not have been more propitious—the entire crop being secured without frost or rain. Notwithstanding the fears entertained, the crop is more than an average, and judging from our exchanges, we feel authorized in recommending it to dealers, as equal or superior to any in the Union. We acknowledge ourselves deeply gratified with the result.

AN EDITOR ROBBED.—Mr. Chambers, editor of the Republican, and his wife, had their trunk stolen from the Steamboat Die Vernon, at Clarksville, while on their way down the Mississippi. The trunk contained the clothing of Mr. C. and his lady, and a package of money they were taking to St. Louis, amount not known. It is mean enough to rob an editor—but we should call it the height of meanness to rob his wife.

It will be recollected that a man by the name of LIGHT, was arrested some time since, in this place, for some offence said to have been committed in Pennsylvania, by a Mr. CASEY, of Boonville, and STONE and NEFF, of Rochepot. These persons, it was known at the time, had no legal authority to arrest LIGHT, but nevertheless did so, and CASEY started for St. Louis with him. In a day, or two, however, he returned, and reported that several persons, armed and masked, rushed upon him from the woods and released LIGHT. LIGHT was afterwards arrested near Springfield, in this State, but again made his escape, and nothing was heard of the matter for some time. The first of this week, LIGHT returned, and had CASEY, STONE and NEFF arrested for forcibly taking him up without authority, and extorting money from him for his liberty. They were tried before Judge Leland, and held to bail for their appearance at Court—CASEY and STONE in the sum of six hundred dollars each, and NEFF two hundred dollars. The latter gave bail, and in default, the former were committed to jail.

Mr. LIGHT has gone on for the purpose of arresting the persons who took him up the second time.

Instead of the armed and masked men rushing upon Mr. CASEY, from the woods, three hundred dollars rushed from Mr. LIGHT into the pocket of Mr. CASEY, and released him. In the second instance, he gave eight hundred dollars for his release.

We understand a reward was offered in Pennsylvania, for the recovery of money in possession of LIGHT, and that these facts were known to CASEY, and at one time had in his possession the writ for his arrest, and was in search of him. LIGHT states that the Pennsylvania affair was exaggerated and malicious—and that it has been adjusted.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. R. KIDD has been lecturing on this subject during the evenings of the closing week, to our citizens. This is an interesting, though hackneyed subject, and to make a lecture even bearable on it, requires it to be delivered in a manner that will throw additional interest around it. This manner, Mr. K. is very happily possessed of, which renders his lectures very agreeable, as well as interesting. He designs visiting Glasgow, Rochepot and Columbia.

His last lecture will be delivered this (Friday) evening.

THE TARIFF.—In another column of to-day's paper we publish the circular of Secretary Walker, asking information on different subjects, with a view to finding out the operations of the Tariff on the business of the country. If the various questions be properly answered, much information may be obtained; but we fear this will not be the case. The circulars were generally addressed to office-holders and warm friends of the administration—who are generally anti-tariff men, opposed to the present tariff, and bent on its destruction, whether or no. From such sources, it is easy to infer what kind of answers will be returned. But we doubt whether the locofoco party will be able to destroy the Tariff, after all.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Saco Democrat says: There is no doubt of the election of John F. Seamon (Dem.) to Congress in that district, probably by a majority of 500 or upwards. The votes for Governor in forty-five towns are as follows:

Anderson, Democrat,	7,666
Morse, Whig,	6,731
Scattering,	1,022

OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.—The Washington Union of the 11th inst., in an article on the subject of our relations with Mexico, says:

Every day is increasing the regular force of Gen. Taylor on the Texian frontier. He is preparing to throw his advance lines, with the dragoons in front, first towards, and then upon the Rio Grande; and though he will not intercept any Mexican post which is now to the east of the river, yet he will prevent any reinforcements which the Mexicans may attempt to throw on this side of the river.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.—The New York Express of Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., says: The news by the Great Western has quite a perceptible influence on the market. The holders of cotton expected all sunshine in Liverpool, instead of which, a cloud has passed over that great mart. The consequence is, the article is very flat here to-day, and buyers will demand a concession.

The operators in flour consider the news favorable to them, and that the article ought to go up a shilling.

Not a symptom of an order from the other side, however, has appeared; consequently no advance is accorded to, and prices are without the slightest change. No other article has been affected.

STEAMER LEXINGTON LOST.—The steamboat Lexington on her last trip down the Missouri, grounded at Rock castle bar, and in attempting to get off, struck a snag and sunk. No lives lost. Cargo and boat a total loss, both covered to some extent by insurance.

TOM CORWIN.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic, gives the following incident in connection with the name of TOM CORWIN and the next Presidency:

The next President is a matter of speculation, and he is already nominated in the hearts of the young men of the country. In gatherings of the intelligent sons of the southern and western States, there is a name that has a wonderful charm already with all, and if death spares the man, he is destined to honorably fill the first office in the gift of a free people, and by his sterling ability redeem the country in prosperity and in honor. That man is Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. In a little party accidentally assembled at a dinner table in Philadelphia a few days since, six western States were represented, besides a noble son of the old "Keystone herself," and the suggestion of Tom Corwin's name for President, was received with a shout, that we believe is destined to be taken up by millions, and only cease when it is the last acclaim of his election to that great office, once filled by Washington and now held by Mr. Polk.

EXPLOSION OF MILLERISM.—This form of religious fanaticism, seems to be thoroughly "used up." This the leader himself, Father Miller, acknowledges, as follows:

"For my indiscretions and errors, I ask pardon; and all those who have spoken ill of me without cause, I freely forgive. My labors are principally ended. I shall leave to my younger brethren the task of contending for the truth. Many years I toiled alone; God has now raised up those who will fill my place. I shall not cease to pray for the spread of the truth."

If his prayers could restore to society the valuable members of the community his efforts have driven to poverty, insanity, and heart-breaking wretchedness, they would doubtless be acceptable.

#### FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from

PENSACOLA September 1. The Saratoga arrived here last evening, having left Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. An opinion prevailed very generally at Vera Cruz, that Mexico would not formally declare war against the United States. We have a letter, also, which states the belief that the Government would be able to realize but a very small portion of the loan, if any. The report of the advance of 25,000 men to make a rush on Texas, I regard as a sheer fable. Gen. Herrera has now obtained the supreme power. He will be careful of placing in the hands of any man in Mexico a force sufficient to overthrow his government, by one of those sudden revolutions to which his countrymen are so much disposed.

The Washington Union of the 8th inst., says: We understand that Mr. McLane's reception in England, public as well as private, has been most gratifying to him, and complimentary to our government and President; for, after all, in spite of our own democracy, the statesmen of England chooses to regard our minister rather as an ambassador, representing the person of the sovereign. Mr. McLane's reception by the Queen herself, is said to have been most gracious, and accompanied with unusual expressions of respect for our government and chief magistrate. A letter from an intelligent Englishman says that American things are looking better, and the people are recovering from the senseless clamor which the fanaticism of politics had created in regard to American affairs.

MAKING READY.—Mr. Van Buren has written the following letter, which seems to indicate that he is not yet willing to let the country entirely lose sight of him:

LINDENWALD, Sept. 2, 1845. DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive your friendly letter, conveying to me, by its direction, the proceedings of a spontaneous meeting of the Democracy of the 10th and 13th Wards of the city of New York.

The just discrimination and patriotic ardor by which those proceedings are distinguished, do honor to the meeting, and are in harmony with the invaluable principles and past lives of those who composed it. I have read them with great satisfaction, and do not, in the least, doubt that they speak also the sentiments of the Democracy of the whole city.

Without a more particular notice of the contents of the Resolutions, in respect to all of which my sentiments are well understood, I will content myself with a single remark upon one only of the points they embrace. It is well known that the preliminary steps taken by the late Administration for the annexation of Texas, did not, under the then existing circumstances, meet with the approbation of portions of the Democratic party. Yet you are, in my judgment, quite right in assuming that that measure has been so far consummated under the sanction of the constituted authorities of both Governments, as to render all further agitation of the question, or obstacles to its amicable completion by the citizens of either country, unwise and highly inexpedient. To refrain from such a course is not only in honorable consistency with the justice and sincerity of the dissenting opinions to which I have alluded, but, under the circumstances, the performance of a solemn duty on the part of those who held them. It can scarcely be necessary to enlarge upon the extent to which the imperative nature of that duty would be increased, should our country be involved in a war with Mexico in consequence of the adoption of unauthorized measures to carry into full and fair effect the compact of Annexation. That no such consequences may follow is, for many reasons, to be most earnestly desired. But if the result be otherwise, I cannot permit myself to doubt the Administration will, as it ought, be supported in the prosecution of such a war by the hearts and hands of the whole people. I am, dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours,

M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. JOHN D. KELLOGG.

EXECUTION.—Henry G. Green was executed at Troy, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the murder of his wife. All his firmness left him when he received the answer of the Governor refusing to pardon him.

UNITED STATES CONSUL.—The Washington Union says: It is singular, that the Government of the United States should have retained in its service, at many important posts, until the commencement of the present administration, as consuls, individuals who owed no allegiance to the country! The determination of Mr. Polk is most praiseworthy in removing foreigners, and substituting in their stead bona fide Americans, whether native born or naturalized—except in some few special cases, where no citizens at particular points can be obtained, who are fully qualified to discharge the duties. It is in accordance with the spirit which prevailed among our illustrious sires, before the adoption of the constitution. In examining the acts of the continental Congress in 1784, we find the following resolution, which passed that body on the 16th of March:

"Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the interest of the United States to appoint any person not a citizen thereof, to the office of minister, charge d'affaires, consul or vice consul, or to any other civil department in a foreign country; and that a copy of this resolve be transmitted to Messrs. Adams, Franklin, and Jay, ministers in foreign countries."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEFENCE OF BALTIMORE.—The 12th inst., was devoted in Baltimore to the celebration of this anniversary, which was appropriately observed by the association of old defenders and the military and citizens generally. The weather proved delightful, and everything went off with a becoming spirit.

Licentious Fanatics.—Four Millerites have been sentenced to the House of correction, at Petersham, Mass. Ellinwood for five months, Fuller three months, and Stratton two months. Gage was fined ten dollars and costs, and for want thereof was committed. The Barre Gazette says: The proceedings of these wicked or deluded fellows, with women and others, have for a long time been disgraceful beyond measure.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We understand that the Robbins Brothers, having been previously strongly solicited to give a Concert in Glasgow, forwarded their bills to that place and went on to perform their parts, but that they were compelled to forego the Concert, there not being a room in Glasgow large enough to contain an audience. We cannot, however, fully understand this matter. The Messrs. Robbins are gentlemen of a high order of musical talents, as they fully evinced here last week. Their performances upon the Flute, Cornopaeon, Horns, Trombones, Piano forte, &c., must delight any audience.

It cannot surely be that the Glaswegians cannot or will not furnish a room for such a festival. How is it?

ELOPEMENT.—The daughter of one of the bank Cashiers of St. Louis, eloped with a young man from the city of New York.

Pray.—Mr. News—how many banks are there in the city of St. Louis.

YELLOW FEVER.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of the 11th that several cases of yellow fever had occurred in the city.

The funeral of Daniel Boone and wife was conducted at Frankfort with great display. A large number of persons were present, among whom were most of the distinguished men of Kentucky. The procession was imposing; the proceedings were commenced by prayer by the venerable Bishop Soule, and the oration was pronounced by Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Bitten by a Rat.—Extraordinary Case.—A few evenings ago, says the Boston Post, a young man named Hays, an assistant in the provision store of Mr. Bancroft, went home to his house, and putting his hand into a closet in the dark, felt it seized sharply. Upon withdrawing it, he found a large rat adhering to him so firmly that he could not shake the creature off till he had killed it. The wound left was inconsiderable, and Mr. Hays thought nothing of the matter until his hand began to swell.—Upon calling medical aid, it was found that the virus had spread through his system, and he now lies in a very dangerous state. In the opinion of the physician amputation would be useless, and he can live but a short time. The swelling in the hand has now subsided, and it appears as if withered.

Mr. CLAY has returned to Ashland, from his visit to Virginia.

Col. JOHN B. FORRESTER, formerly a member of Congress from Tennessee, died on the 31st ult. at Fort Towson, Arkansas.

EDWARD DYER, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States, died at Washington on the 8th inst.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has arrived at Cincinnati.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The following is an extract of a letter from the N. Y. Tribune, dated Rutland, Sept. 4:

The star has not yet set. The returns for Governor come in very slowly. We have heard from nine-tenths of the towns on the west side of the mountain, and as far as heard from, the Whig members of the Legislature stand better than in '44—probably there are not twenty Texian Representatives on the west side of the mountain. The returns from Windsor, Orange and Windham counties show that we have done our whole duty. Vermont is where she always has been and always will be.

NOT INAPPROPRIATE.—Some mischievous wags one night pulled down a turner's sign, and put over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read, "All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

#### CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1845.

Sir: I send you several copies of questions heretofore propounded by the Treasury Department, with a view to obtain information in regard to the tariff.

You will please obtain answers to these questions from reliable sources, so as to have the answers here by the first of October next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. J. WALKER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

#### QUESTIONS.

1. State and country in which the manufacture is situated?
2. Kind or description of the manufacture; whether water, steam, or other power?
3. When established; and whether a joint stock concern?
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings water power, and other machinery?
5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?
6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufacture; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?
7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?
8. Rate of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same State and country?
9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufacture; description, quality, and value of each kind?
10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used; distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?
11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?
12. Number of men, women and children, employed, and average wages of each class?
13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?
14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and country, in other States and in foreign countries?
15. Number of horses or other animals employed?
16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?
17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?
18. Where are the manufactures consumed?
19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and if so, where?
20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash; and if on credit, at what credit; if bartered, for what?
21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much, in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?
22. The price at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?
23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?
24. Is there any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?
25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?
26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?
27. What amount of the agricultural production of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what amount of other domestic productions?
28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, such as you make, are produced in the United States, and what amount in your own state?
29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12 1/2 per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?
30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?
31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage, from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12 1/2 per cent.
32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them; and what is the extent of that circle?
33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?
34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per centum? and how gradual the reduction should be?
35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?
36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practiced?
37. Proportion which the production of the American manufacturer bears to the consumption?
38. Extent of individual and household manufactures in the United States, and how

much it has increased since the tariff of 1842?

39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?

40. Average rate of wages.

Fayette Races—Fall Meeting 1845.

Tuesday, Sept. 23—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds—ent. \$50—\$25 forfeit.

B. Watts' s. f. by Imported Jordan, dam by Oscar. 1—1

Milton Morrison's g. f. Fanny Williams, by Duke Sumner, dam by Virginian. 2—2

A. Hughes' b. c. Cass, by imp. Valparazo, dam by Bertrand. 3—dist.

Time—1:55—1:56.

Wednesday, Sept. 24th—Jockey Club Purse, \$100—mile heats.

Milton Morrison's s. h. Collier, Jun'r., by Collier, dam by Buzzard, 4 yrs. 1—1

A. Hughes' b. f. Faith, by imp. Tranby, dam Lady Pointer, by Lance, 4 yrs. 2—2

Time—1:56—1:55.

Thursday, Sept. 25th—Jockey club purse, \$150—2 mile heats for 3 yr. olds, bred in the State of Mo.

W. C. Boon's b. f. Ellen Jordan, by imp. Jordan, dam Ellen Tree, by Sir Henry 1—1

Milton Morrison's g. f. Fanny Williams, by Duke Sumner, dam by Virginian. 2—2

Time—1:49—1:48.

Friday, Sept. 26th—Jockey club purse, \$200—3 mile heats—Major P. Shroyer's ch. g. Jerry Lancaster, by Mark Moore—dam Maid of Warsaw, by Gohanna, 5 yrs. —walked over.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev. Wm. Patton, will preach in the College Chapel, in this place, next Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock.

More Shooting in Washington.—The following is from a Washington letter dated on the 6th inst.:

More pistol shooting took place yesterday in the neighborhood of the canal and Fourteenth street between two boys. One named Miles shot a comrade named Vass. It is becoming quite common in this city for boys to carry knives and pistols.

Rather Comical.—The following scene recently took place in one of the churches at Worcester, Mass., on Sabbath, during divine service. A lady, who was enjoying a comfortable nap, fell from her seat against the door of the pew, which, being unfastened, she was precipitated into the aisle. Three gentlemen, supposing she had fallen into a fit, immediately sprang towards her, and taking her in their arms, carried her by main strength from the house, she was, of course, wide awake, and probably sufficiently mortified to prevent her sleeping in church again for a month.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSTLES.—The Boston Transcript Editor recommends the immediate manufacture of air tight bustles from India Rubber, so made as to be kept constantly inflated or blown up—the warmth of the body expanding the air within. They are looked upon somewhat in the light of life preservers, and their general adoption is urged, especially in warm weather, as being lighter and less expensive than those stuffed with old clothes, boots and blankets.

Ven you are a married man, Samivel, you'll understand a good many more things as you don't understand now; but whether it's worth while going through so much to learn so little, as the charity boy said ven he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter o' taste. I rather think it isn't.

The consummation.—'Twas twilight. Seated at the door of a moss covered cottage, was the pride of the village—lovely Phoebe. Her finely moulded form—her exquisite and voluptuous bust—her classic and beautiful chiselled features—her sweet lips—teeth of pearly whiteness—and such eyes! two drops of liquid azure set in snow! all combined, 'twas enough to melt the heart of an anchorite!

Beside this angel, knelt a youth, whose cheek, pale as ashes, told the tale—he was in love!—"Tell me," said he—in trembling accents—"Tell me this night my fate. Keep me in agony no longer. Tell me what sacrifice I shall undergo for you—you, my soul's idol! Command me to perform a pilgrimage around this earth on burning coals and it shall be done. Any thing—any thing—but cast me not off. Plant a dagger in my heart, but keep me in suspense no longer! Say, lovely Phoebe—will you will you be mine! He trembled—his heart throbbled—he saw he was ready to swoon—a crimson flush mantled her cheek—

"Like the rich sunset 'neath Italy's sky." She took his hand in her tiny fingers—put her smiling lips to his ear, and whispered—

"Obey, I shan't be nothin' else!"

COUGHS, ASTHMA CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR, when the chill winds and cold rains of autumn succeed the warm days of summer, it is incumbent on all to look well to their health. A little negligence now may reduce the system to that state, that months of the best medical treatment will fail in the restoration of former health.

Cold, dangerous colds, which this bleak season begets, will claim of the wise and prudent, IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

For the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases connected with the respiratory organs, many valuable remedies are for sale and stand high in public estimation; but first and foremost in the rank, is the widely known and every where esteemed WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

By careful comparison of those conversant with the history and progress of this most remarkable medicine (called by many "Nature's own Remedy") it is confidently asserted that more than 10,000 cures of obstinate cases, have been effected during the past year.

The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam can always be had at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. Wm. B. Saelson. Also, at R. P. Hancock's Glasgow.